REFERENCE COPY

Ass't Sec. Kelley Lauds Services

# Domestic Action Program Termed 'Extra Dimension'

*The "extra dimension" of American military forces—notably the other side of the U.S. serviceman and woman—was explained by Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley before an Armed Forces Day celebration audience May 13 at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans. The affair was sponsored by the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.*

Mr. Kelly told his audience: I want to talk today about military people—in broader terms than they are often described, and hopefully in a way that will help you appreciate the full scope of their great contribution to our nation.

I shall not talk particularly about Vietnam—in part because the book is being closed on Vietnam. Today, only 10 per cent of our military forces are in that country. In another six months, about seven per cent will be there. The President has pledged total withdrawal of American forces. Thus we are ending the war—so far as it is within our power to end it—and doing it in a way that will reduce the chances that another generation of young Americans will be fighting in some other Vietnam in the future.

In the Department of Defense, our attention is increasingly directed to the problems that lie ahead beyond Vietnam.

I shall not talk about the armed forces in terms of their primary function—the defense of our people and of their vital

(Continued On Page 4)


# COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 10, No. 4 June 3, 1971


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# SALT Deadlock Break Is Announced By President

A highly important development in breaking the United States and Soviet Union deadlock in negotiations on Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) was announced nationwide May 20 via radio and television by President Richard Nixon.

**President's Statement**

The President's statement and allied White House communiques on that date were, respectively:

As you know, the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms have been deadlocked for over a year. As a result of negotiations involving the highest level of both governments, I am announcing today a significant development in breaking the deadlock.

The statement that I shall now read is being issued simultaneously in Moscow and Washington; in Washington at noon and in Moscow at 7 p.m.

**"The Governments of the United States and the Soviet Union, after reviewing the course of their talks on the limitation of strategic armaments, have agreed to concentrate this year on working out an agreement for the limitation of the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems (ABMs). They have also agreed that, together with concluding an agreement to limit ABMs, they will agree on certain measures with respect to the limitation of offensive strategic weapons.**

**"The two sides are taking this course in the conviction that it will create more favorable conditions for further**

(Continued On Page 2)

STANLEY R. RESOR

## Army Secretary Resigns; Served Nation 6 Years

Stanley R. Resor, Secretary of the Army for nearly six years, tendered resignation from his position May 20, citing greater and long-overdue attention to his family as the reason.

Accompanying his letter of resignation addressed to the President was an informal personal letter to Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, which read, in part:

"I am deeply grateful to you and the President for having asked me to stay on with this Administration, first for a year, and then through the formal presentation to the Congress of the Army's portion of the President's Fiscal 1972 Budget. I will always be indebted to you and the President for the opportunity and honor

(Continued On Page 8)

## UNITED STATES AND USSR
## STRATEGIC FORCE STRENGTHS

| | December 30, 1970 | | Mid-1971 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USSR | US | USSR | US |
| ICBMs | 1,440 [1] | 1,054 | 1,500 [1] | 1,054 |
| SLBM Launch Tubes | 350 | 656 | 400 | 656 |
| Heavy Bombers | 195 [2] | 517 | 175-195 [2] | 569 |
| Total Offensive Force Loadings [3] | | | | |
| Weapons | 1,800 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 4,600 |
| Air Defenses | | | | |
| Fighter-Interceptors | 3,200 | 599 | 3,000-3,300 | 599 |
| SAM Launchers | 9,700 | 1,436 | 10,000 | 1,136 |
| ABM Launchers | 64 | 0 | 64 | 0 |

[1] Includes ICBM Launchers associated with MR/IRBM fields.

[2] Fifty of the BISONS are configured as tankers.

[3] Weapons deliverable by the strategic systems. Data not available for October 1970. Figures are as of mid-year.

**Source:** Defense Secretary Laird's Posture Statement before the House Armed Services Committee, March 9, 1971. (Also, Reference: Commanders Digest, dated March 20, 1971.)

## SALT CHRONOLOGY

**October 25, 1969**—President Nixon announced the SALT talks would begin in Helsinki, November 17, 1969.

**SALT I—November 17, 1969**—The first or "exploratory" session of SALT opened in Helsinki and lasted until December 22, 1969.

**SALT II—April 16, 1970**—The second session of SALT opened in Vienna and lasted until August 14, 1970.

**SALT III—November 2, 1970**—The third session opened in Helsinki and lasted until December 18, 1970.

**SALT IV—March 15, 1971**—The fourth and current session of SALT, which is still underway, opened in Vienna.

Since the opening of the SALT talks in 1969 to date, there have been 74 plenary meetings with the Soviet delegation.

The members of the U.S. SALT Delegation are:

Ambassador Gerrard Smith, Chairman

Philip Farley, Alternate Chairman

Paul Nitze (former Secretary of the U.S. Navy.)

Lieutenant General Royal B. Allison

Dr. Harold Brown (former Secretary of the U.S. Air Force.)

Ambassador James Graham Parsons

**(Continued From Page 1)**

**negotiations to limit all strategic arms. These negotiations will be actively pursued."**

This agreement is a major step in breaking the stalemate on nuclear arms talks. Intensive negotiations, however, will be required to translate this understanding into a concrete agreement.

This statement that I have just read expresses the commitment of the Soviet and American Governments at the highest levels to achieve that goal. If we succeed, this joint statement that has been issued today may well be remembered as the beginning of a new era in which all nations will devote more of their energies and their resources not to the weapons of war, but to the works of peace.

## STATUS OF SAFEGUARD

### Proposed FY 72 Program

Based on the annual review of the threat, technical progress and diplomatic context, the President has requested authorization to implement the following Safeguard program through Fiscal Year 1972:

1) Continue construction at the sites at Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota, and Malmstrom AFB, Montana.
2) In 1971, start construction at the site at Whiteman AFB, Missouri, authorized in the FY 71 budget.
3) Takes steps toward deployment of a fourth site at either Warren AFB, Wyoming, or Washington, D.C. The step at Warren is continuing engineering, initial hardware procurement, and obtaining bids and making awards for construction. The additional step at Washington, D.C. is site survey and engineering. These two steps should be carried out simultaneously to provide the President maximum time to decide which location is best for deployment of a fourth site, without unnecessary deployment delays. Under this FY 72 request, deployment would be limited to one of the two locations.

## SAFEGUARD CONSTRUCTION

| Site | Components | % Now | Completion End FY 71 | Construction Completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grand Forks | PAR Buildings | 42% | 60% | Jul 72 |
| | MSR Buildings | 34% | 45% | Dec 72 |
| | Contiguous SPARTAN Fields | 60% | 75% | Dec 72 |
| | Contiguous SPRINT Fields | 25% | 40% | Dec 72 |
| | Remote SPRINT Fields | No Activity | Starting | Dec 72 |
| Malmstrom | PAR and MSR | Starting | 5-10% | Mid-73 |
| | SPARTAN & SPRINT Fields | No Activity | Starting | Mid-73 |

**Source:** Statement by the Defense Department Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Dr. John S. Foster Jr., on the Safeguard Defense System before the House of Representatives Committee on Armed Services, April 22, 1971. (Also, Reference: Commanders Digest, dated May 20, 1971, which covers Dr. Foster's statement before the Senate Armed Services Committee, April 19, 1971.)

# DoD Comptroller Emphasizes Caution Before 100 Leading Military Delegates

"If we don't improve [certain phases of our resources management]," representatives of the Nation's leading military comptroller offices were told May 19, "the Department of Defense will not get those resources necessary to meet its valid requirements. And, if we don't get **that** minimum level of resources, we're not going to have adequate military forces. And, without adequate military forces, we will have an endangered national security."

The speaker was the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) Robert C. Moot, who made a keynote address to nearly 100 delegates at the first Points of Contact meeting of the Output Information Improvement Program, held at the Pentagon.

Discussing measurement and comparison of output of programs to input of resources, Mr. Moot stressed that such measurement was one of the most important areas of resource management.

"We need to get on with the job of developing and implementing output measurement throughout all levels within the department," he said, and noted that one resource management system—a planning, programming and budgeting system (PPBS)—has been operating in the Defense Department for some 10 years. He added that while PPBS "has had its ups and downs . . . the system as we're now operating is much better an improvement than anything we had before PPBS.

### Need for Improvement

"But it still needs a lot of improvement," he continued. "The cornerstone, really of PPBS, is the correlation of programs to resources. . . . When we plan and make choices, when we present and justify, when we allocate to accomplish the work, and when we report and evaluate progress, we should be analyzing and comparing the input of resources with the output of programs. We should be, above all, collecting actual data on results, in order that we can improve the future decision process.

"This is the heart," he stressed, "of the process itself: the comparison of input of resources with the output of programs; a correlation throughout all phases of the process of resources and programs.

"So far," Mr. Moot went on, "in the 10 years almost that we've been operating the system, we've concentrated on the front end of the system, on the ability to improve the choices, the policy and program options in the decision process. We have not concentrated, nor have we yet solved the problem of how best to use the system to control the day-to-day operations."

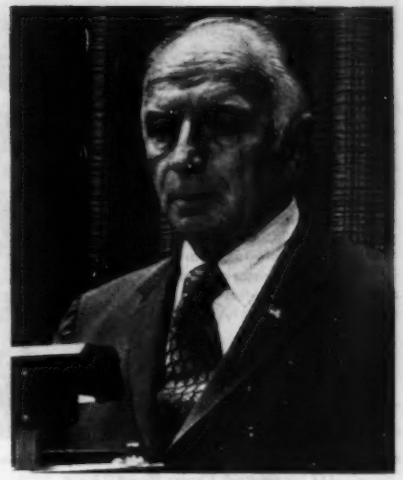
That is where output measurement can play a very important role, he indicated. "In the real world of today—that is, the political world, the fiscal world—priorities are more important than ever before. And, unless we follow through with system implementation, which makes for rational decision-making, throughout all levels, based on what [output] we get for what we input of resources, we're going to be in serious trouble."

### Under Scrutiny

He noted that the Defense Department's resources management is under more intensive and extensive examination and scrutiny than ever before in history. "And this is both from the public sector and the governmental sector as well as the private sector of the vast citizenry across the country. . . . The national interest and certainly the national security requires that we do an even better job of resources management."

He cited some of the sectors, and mentioned that the General Accounting Office, including the Comptroller General, the Office of Management and Budget and the Civil Service Commission are "combined in a joint project to stimulate this kind of management improvement throughout the Federal Government."

Mr. Moot said that the new Legislative Reorganization Act "requires us to provide data for their [the Committees of Congress] analysis. If we don't have that data for our own decision-making, we're in trouble on two counts. Either we develop the data and give it to them independent of our own decisions and they make the rational decisions divorced from the reality of operations, or else we tell them we do not have the information and they exercise their subjective value judgments on top of ours.



ROBERT C. MOOT

### Significant Pressure

"So," he continued, "either way, we have a considerable and significant pressure to improve our system in order to discharge our basic responsibility.

". . . Moving away from the Congress and the Executive Department," he continued, "there are private groups—foundations, institutes—throughout the country, who, in recent years, have been devoting increasing effort and resources to the study of this system and how to improve it." Mr. Moot said that two good such studies had been made in the past two years.

Mr. Moot then considered some of the internal pressures exerted on resources management. He said: "We have lost, in constant dollars, eliminating the rise in pay—we have lost 24 per cent of our buying power in terms of budget availability from 1968 to the 1972 budget . . . And less than 15 per cent of this is due to the reduced war cost. So, in effect, we have reduced our budget by about 10 per cent, or had it reduced for us, about 10 per cent below any logical justification that we could produce.

### Absorbed Reduction

"The trouble is," he said, "that we haven't yet improved our system enough so that we can intelligently allocate such

**(Continued On Page 6)**

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley, chats with a young girl employed in Domestic Action activities. Last year, more than 775,000 children and young people took part in educational, recreational and cultural activities conducted by the military.

(Continued From Page 1)

interests against outside force. This, of course, is why the Nation maintains a military establishment.

And yet, to think of military people only as warriors—engaging in combat and maintaining readiness to defend our country and its interests—is to miss the full dimensions of those who wear the uniform. There is another side—an extra dimension—to our military forces. This is the subject I want to emphasize today.

### Defense Dollars

**Many people think that any dollar spent by the Defense Department is a dollar diverted from the achievement of great social purposes sought by the Nation. It is inaccurate to think of defense spending as serving an entirely different set of interests than non-defense spending. Many of the dollars spent by the Defense Department help in a very direct and immediate way to achieve such goals as improving housing, upgrading the environment, conserving natural resources, improving education and providing better health care. And many more dollars spent by the Defense Department meet such basic needs of our society as molding boys into men, upgrading opportunities for young so-called disadvantaged types who hadn't previously been given a chance, teaching blacks and whites how to live and work together, and reducing crime and lawlessness.**

It isn't possible to quantify how much the activities of the Department of Defense improve the quality of American life. I know only that our military men and women do more than any other organization of American people to secure our freedoms both by deterring aggressor nations and by strengthening the fabric of our domestic society.

This latter is no new development. The military forces from the beginning of our history participated in an important way in bringing social and economic progress to our country—improving transportation, conquering disease, building settlements, and in general establishing conditions conducive to the spread of civilization across the continent. The armed forces have continued down to our day to service such purposes.

### Domestic Action

Much of this type of activity has been given the name of the Domestic Action Program of the Department of Defense. This program embraces the activities of the department toward the solution of the serious domestic problems that afflict our society—often reaching out beyond its own personnel to help the civilian community. In order to assure that the elements of this program receive proper emphasis and coordination, Secretary Laird appointed a Domestic Action Council to plan and oversee its operation made up of several top officials of the department and designated me as the chairman of this council.

**Time does not permit me to discuss this aspect of the Defense Department's activity in any but the most cursory fashion. Let me mention two types of programs that deserve attention because of their scale and the number of military personnel involved in them. The first is the complex of programs to help disadvantaged young people. The second concerns the educational programs within the armed forces.**

Last year, at most of our military installations, officially organized programs were carried on to open up broader opportunities for children and youth who have been slighted by society. In these programs, more than 775,000 children and young people took part in educational, recreational, and cultural activities conducted by the military. These programs were funded by other public agencies or through private sources, but the key to their success was the opportunity to use the volunteer talents of military people who, in addition to their regular military duties, gave these young people what society had heretofore denied them.

For some of the beneficiaries of these programs, it meant spending a week or two at a summer camp established on

a military base. It meant nourishing and balanced diets, sports and healthful exercise, fresh air, clean surroundings, opportunity to learn a thousand things that had never touched their lives before, and, above all, it meant consideration, attention, discipline, and love. For some it meant a job with a modest income and a chance to learn to do something with hands and minds that otherwise would have been idle.

As for educational activities—the budget submitted to the Congress this year by President Nixon includes $1.2 billion of Defense spending for education.

In fact, this figure understates the scope and the magnitude of the educational activities in which the department and its personnel are engaged.

### Own Institutions

The Defense Department has, of course, its own formal full-time academic institutions ranging from kindergarten to graduate schools. The best known part of this educational system is the three U.S. Military Academies at West Point, Annapolis, and Colorado Springs. At the primary and secondary levels, the department maintains its own schools for the dependents of Service personnel, the greater part overseas.

In 25 foreign countries, 299 schools of this kind are maintained by the Defense Department. Their aggregate student body numbers 165,000 and almost 8,000 teachers and administrative personnel are employed to run them. This by itself equals in size the public elementary and secondary schools of such states as South Dakota, Rhode Island, and Montana, and it is only a part of the educational activities of the Defense Department.

About 15 per cent of those in the military forces are taking high school, college, or graduate courses. Most of them are part-time students, pursuing their studies in the spare time they have after putting in a full day on their military duties.

Last year almost 100,000 men and women in the armed forces completed their secondary education by studying while in Service and were awarded high school diplomas. This is more than double the number graduated last year from all the public high schools in the State of Louisiana; 3,000 completed their higher education and received college degrees.

A variety of programs sponsored by the Department of Defense makes it possible for Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, and Marines to be part-time students while they are in Service. These programs give a wide range of educational opportunity to those who wish to take advantage of it. Every field of human knowledge is included. Every level of education is offered, from the lowest level to the most advanced fields of graduate study.

### Vocational Training

So far I have been talking almost exclusively about academic, as opposed to vocational education. But, to appreciate the real scope of the educational activities carried on in the Defense Department, the vocational training that is given in the armed forces must be taken into account. All of this type of education has a military application, of course, but much of it involves the acquisition of skills that are useful in the civilian job market as well. More than a thousand occupational skills are taught in the military services. And many thousands of young people who entered Service untrained for employment leave with the knowledge and skill required to make a constructive contribution to the economic life of the Nation.

Finally, a brief word should be said about the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC). On the campuses of 347 civilian colleges and universities, we have 502 Senior ROTC units. From them have come more officers for the military services than from any other single source. There are great advantages to the Nation in securing from civilian educational institutions a substantial part of the officer corps. We shall need ROTC in the future. I have been heartened by evidence of support for this program on the part of college and university administrators and the vast majority of students, although the disruptive minority that attacks ROTC manages to get more attention from the press.

In addition to the Senior ROTC, there are Junior ROTC units at approximately 875 high schools. These, too, benefit the Nation and the participating students, and—as a recent survey of school admintrators disclosed—they are enthusiastically endorsed by educators for their positive influence on the intellectual and moral climate of the schools in which they are located.

### American Dream

**The American military man today—and the one we hope to see in uniform in the future—is bigger, stronger, better-educated, smarter, and more devoted to the American dream than his counterpart of any previous generation. He recognizes the lesson of history that force must sometimes be met by force. When he must fight, he does so efficiently and courageously.**

But the American military man, above all, is a man of conscience. He wants to help others.

In Vietnam, the American serviceman's concern for others has been manifested in a massive out-pouring of his energies to help the people of that country overcome poverty, privation, and disease. A distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, the Reverend Harry C. Wood, made these observations after a tour of Vietnam:

"I saw again the response of our young people to the crying needs of fellow

**(Continued On Page 6)**

## SECRETARY KELLEY

(Continued From Page 5)

human beings . . . there is a tremendous Peace Corps within the military establishment represented by thousands of young people deeply involved in a most significant effort to save lives, and to give hope and opportunity to thousands of eager but deprived people."

If we are to succeed in attracting enough of the right young people into the armed forces, we must show young Americans that in military service they can find a satisfying outlet for generosity and idealism and that they can make a significant contribution toward building a society of greater justice, equality, and brotherhood than any the world has ever known. And the record of the military forces of our country—past and present—suggests that nowhere in our American society would they have a greater opportunity to improve it than in the military.

### Reserve Forces

When I speak of the military forces, I mean not only the active forces but the National Guard and Reserve components as well. For, in the future, these components will have a heavier responsibility than in the past. With smaller active forces, the need for highly-trained and skilled and Ready Reserves assumes utmost urgency. And we must recruit for the National Guard and the Reserves the same kind of youth we seek for the active forces.

As we celebrate Armed Forces Day in New Orleans, it is particularly appropriate to pay tribute to the distinguished statesman from this city—Representative F. Edward Hebert [Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee]. His wise counsel, his concern for national security, and particularly his unflagging interest in the welfare of our servicemen and women have helped immeasurably to improve military life and to give the Nation the strength it needs to achieve peace.

### Bear Responsibility

Those in our country's armed forces today bear a responsibility of unprecedented gravity. We, who enjoy freedom and security because of their sacrifices, can never adequately repay them for these precious benefits. But we can—and should—let them know that we are proud of them and grateful for all that they do.

# DoD Comptroller Emphasizes Caution Before 100 Leading Military Delegates

(Continued From Page 3)

a reduction, or, in fact, really know, whether such a reduction can be absorbed properly."

Other internal pressures, he said, were priority pressures and competition for funds. "Unintelligent reductions such as we may be subjected to and will be subjected to, in the absence of an intelligent allocation system based on good input-output data, leaves us little opportunity except to follow the unintelligent decisions that precede the receipt of reductions."

He said that the Defense Department's new management philosophy—the participatory decentralized management philosophy—means that the components in the various departments are now largely on their own in making priority decisions and in the utilization of available resources. "The analytical job is now with the departments," he stressed, "and so, it is more than ever important that the departments develop [economic] analyses and tangible evidence to beneficial performance. Only in that way can you really justify, throughout the process, the requirement that you would so urgently and so validly need. But, under the pressure of competition, unless we can measure what we get for what it costs, and demonstrate it by valid and sound accounting bases, then we are, individually as a component and as an agency, going to be in trouble; within the department, and as a department, we're going to be in trouble."

### Good Measurement

Mr. Moot then cited the Defense Supply Agency (DSA) as one organization that "has developed, and does use, in its day-by-day decision processes, good measurements, based on the developments of standards, so that they can measure against an objective, both qualitatively as well as quantitatively. They can compare between installations, and they can show casual factors for projections against which their standards can be supplied. . . .

"In recent years," he continued, "the DSA has fared better, in the process from agency through Congress and back to allocation, than other agencies, simply because their justification has been based on this kind of output program to resource relationship. . . . To the extent you can do this, you get better resources decision, which means better military preparedness and better military readiness—which is our primary job—and a better return, in terms of economy, from the taxpayers' point of view, because when the taxpayer gets unhappy, we lose money."

Mr. Moot said "there isn't any quick answer as to what to do or how we should solve the problems. But . . . each component, more than ever before, needs to develop, establish and implement a system which does provide a basis for rational, day-to-day operational decisions, decisions which are aimed at accomplishing objectives or the mission with the optimum use of resources."

### Offered Assistance

He concluded his remarks by offering his audience the assistance of his office, including recognition at top levels, which he said he considered largely as his job. "I think we need to get this job done; I think it's to our interest, and to the department's interest, and to the national interest to get it done," he emphasized.

Other speakers at the day-long Points of Contact meeting included: Mr. Daniel Borth, Deputy Director, Financial Management Staff, Office of Policy and Special Studies, General Accounting Office; Mr. Walter W. Haase, Deputy Assistant Director, Statistical Policy and Management Information Systems Division, Office of Management and Budget; Dr. Ivon W. Ulrey, Professor of Economics, Navy Postgraduate School; Mr. Calvin R. Nelson, Director, Program and Performance Measurement Systems Policy and Information, OASD(C); and Mr. Edward E. Winchester, Systems Policy and Information Office, OASD(C); Irving Warren, U.S. Army; Mr. Richard Jackson, U.S. Navy; and Major Gordon B. Schaffer, U.S. Air Force.

Mr. Moot was introduced by Mr. Meyer Tartasky, Principal Deputy Comptroller for System Policy and Information, OSD(C). Permanent Chairman of the Points of Contact meeting is Air Force Major Norman L. Meritt, Defense Department project officer, Output Measurement Program.

**RETENTION FACTOR**

# — *1940 Law Still Aids New Servicemen* —

In 1940, the Congress passed the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act. In 1971, though the Act is still on the law books, many new servicemen are unaware of its provisions and how they protect a member of the military services and his dependents.

While the Civil Relief Act does not cancel the financial obligations of a serviceman, it does place the courts in the middle of any dispute on meeting payments for obligations made before entering active duty.

### Many Routes to Take

By listening to both sides of a dispute, a court may decide on one of several actions. It may order reduced payments on a loan which the serviceman made before entering active duty. Or, in the case of a piece of property, it may order the serviceman to return the property and the seller to return the money paid in on it.

A court could even order a suspension of legal action until the serviceman returns to civilian life and is able to meet the payments on the debt.

All these protections are provided servicemen from the day they start active duty until the day of separation. And, in some cases, the protection carries over into civilian life for a short period.

Before a court can enter a default judgment against a serviceman in favor of the seller, he must follow certain specific procedures which are designed to protect the serviceman's rights at every turn. The burden is on the seller to show that the serviceman is able to meet the payments and that his ability to pay has not been materially affected by the fact he is now in the military.

In any legal action, a serviceman should immediately contact the legal assistance office for advice on his rights in court actions.

### Interest Rates

In some court actions a serviceman may ask for a delay in the proceedings until a later date, and in cases where certain actions must be taken within a time period—the statute of limitations—the period of active duty will not be counted when the maximum time is figured.

If a serviceman bought furniture "on time" at a department store, most likely the interest rate on the unpaid balance was figured at 18 per cent a year. However, under the Civil Relief Act he may cite the provisions of the Act to the creditor and pay only six per cent interest as long as he is on active duty.

Property contracts entered into before a serviceman went on active duty are also covered by the Act, and in a court action, the court may take several routes. Whatever the court does, it will try to satisfy both the buyer and the seller.

While not primarily developed for dependents of a military man, the Act does offer protection in the matter of housing. Dependents who are living in a house or apartment renting for $150 or less may not be evicted for nonpayment of rent until a court has heard both sides of the story and given its permission.

If a court does agree on the eviction, it can require the landlord to hold off for up to three months, thus giving the serviceman time to find other housing.

However, the intent of the Civil Relief Act should not be misunderstood. At no time does it eliminate the serviceman's financial obligations. The rent must still be paid; car payments must still be made. The Act gives a court the power to reduce the size of the payments because a serviceman's earnings have been affected due to military service.

Citing the Act gives a "soon-to-be" serviceman the right to cancel a lease by giving a landlord 30 days notice. This provision applies only to leases made before he enters active duty.

### Taxes Must Be Paid

While the Act protects a serviceman in the matter of taxes, it still requires him to pay them.

However, a State where he is assigned because of military duty may not collect taxes on his military pay or personal property. That right is held only by his home State. He may, if he can show that his ability to pay has been materially affected, hold off paying Federal, State, or local taxes until separated from active duty. But, before making this decison, he should talk it over with a member of the legal assistance office.

And, even if he decides to pay later, he must still file a tax return each year when it is due.

In the matter of taxes, the Act covers only military pay. If a serviceman works part-time, the pay for that job will be taxed by the State in which the money was earned.

There are other valuable provisions of the Civil Relief Act. For instance, it permits a serviceman to retain automobile registration in his home State no matter where he is stationed as long as he pays the proper fees.

New servicemen with financial obligations entered into before coming on active duty and having difficulty in meeting payments, should see their legal assistance officers for advice.

A law that is more than 30 years old can still be of valuable assistance to today's new serviceman.

# 2 Lady Generals To Retire Soon; Name Nominees

The first two lady generals in U.S. Armed Forces history will retire from the U.S. Army soon. They are Brigadier General Elizabeth P. Hoisington, Director of the Woman's Army Corps, and Brigadier General Anna Mae M. Hays, Chief of the Army Nurse Corps. They were promoted June 11, 1970.

No retirement date was announced.

Their replacements, already nominated by President Richard Nixon and awaiting Senate confirmation, are Colonel Mildred C. Bailey, Deputy Commanding Officer of the WAC Center at Fort McClellan, Ala., and Colonel Lillian Dunlap, Chief, Department of Nursing, Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D.C. Both will be promoted to the rank of brigadier general.

Colonel Jean M. Holm, Director of Women in the Air Force, will be promoted to the rank of brigadier general July 30.

## MILITARY WIFE TITLE WINNER

**WHAT A PLEASANT SURPRISE.** Mrs. Jeanette M. Squires expresses her delight upon being congratulated by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird after being named "1971 Military Wife of the Year." Mrs. Squires won the coveted title over other competitors within the entire Department of Defense. Her proud husband, Personnelman First Class James W. Squires, USN, right, beams his approval. She is the first enlisted man's wife to achieve the honor and the fifth military wife to hold the title. (DoD Photo by PHC Thomas J. Mackesy, USN)

## SECRETARY RESOR

**(Continued From Page 1)**

of continuing to serve the Army during this critical and difficult period."

In a reply, again in a personal vein, Secretary Laird wrote, in part:

"I accept your resignation with unlimited admiration and appreciation for your selfless contributions to the Department and to the Nation. Both in Congress and as Secretary of Defense, I have been fully aware of your tireless dedication to the cause of national defense. I also must express a deep sense of personal regret in losing such a loyal and dedicated member of our team.

"Your family, which has shared in the sacrifices you have made for our Nation, deserves the attention you shall now be able to give them. They may be justly proud, as I am, of your superb record as Secretary of the Army . . .

"Your departure, again, will mean a great personal loss to me and to the Army which you have served so magnificently. I trust I will be able to solicit your wise counsel in the future. . . ."

### U.S. MILITARY STRENGTH IN THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

The following information was released May 10, 1971 in Saigon.

| | As of 6 May 71 | As of 29 Apr 71 |
|---|---|---|
| **Army** | **204,700** | **208,700** |
| **Navy** | **11,600** | **12,100** |
| **Marines** | **11,200** | **12,800** |
| **Air Force** | **39,500** | **39,700** |
| **Coast Guard** | **100** | **100** |
| **TOTAL** | **267,100*** | **273,400** |
| Free World Forces | 66,900 | 66,900 |

In addition, approximately 17,800 Navy personnel with 7th Fleet forces and 200 U.S. Coast Guard personnel are aboard ships operating off the coast of Vietnam.

(*This is a decrease of 6,300 over the previous week.)

**COMMANDERS DIGEST**

**THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.**

**Editor: John R. German**

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